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HONOLULU, H. T., OCT. 27, 1901

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The issuance of a call for a meeting of the Territorial Republican Committee by one who has no authority to issue such a call shows the urgent need for thorough organization or rather re-organization of the Republican party of the Territory. It seems strange that members of the committee should be so ignorant of the workings of the body to which they belong that they would not discover that a call had been issued without authority until two weeks after its issuance.

The Territorial convention which met last September expressly provided for a Central Committee and for an Executive Committee, as shown in another column, saying how they should be selected and how long they should serve. Then to clinch matters Mr. A. G. M. Robertson, just before the convention adjourned, moved that "the names read be the Central Committee of the Republican party of Hawaii until the next convention." This motion was carried unanimously. The Central Committee met on September 25th and elected J. A. Kennedy, Chairman, and E. R. Hendry, Secretary. The Committee then selected the following Executive Committee: J. A. Kennedy, Chairman, ex-officio. First District, J. Gibb; Second District, H. L. Holstein; Third District, A. N. Kepolka; Fourth District, J. P. Cooke, B. H. Wright; Fifth District, W. J. Coelho, T. McCants Stewart; Sixth District, B. P. Sandow.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin who signed the call for the meeting of the Central Committee is not even a member of the Executive Committee which has charge of the work of the party until the next convention and from which body all calls for meetings must emanate.

The Republican does not mistrust Mr. Baldwin's motive. He is too good a party man and too good a citizen to attempt any political trickery, but he has evidently been misled through the action of the members of the legislature and of the Central Committee last winter in continually looking to him to lead and direct them. The Republican only wishes that so good a man, one with such capacity for affairs, and one possessing the executive ability of Mr. Baldwin were chairman of the Central Committee. If he were in that position we would be assured of work for the party between now and the beginning of the next campaign which would result in some good.

Whether anything comes of the meeting called for next Monday or not The Republican trusts that it will result in a legal call for a meeting of the Central Committee and the organization of that body on a working basis with some such man as H. P. Baldwin or T. McCants Stewart as chairman of the organization. To carry the next election the Republicans must have organization and to have organization they must have a man of some executive ability at the head of their organization.

The present school management in Hawaii, despite its claims of a shortage of money, seems to find no difficulty in securing ample funds to expend the sum of One Hundred and Twelve Dollars per pupil per annum for teachers alone, for a few High School pupils, but cannot find sufficient funds to expend about Thirteen Dollars per pupil per annum to maintain the night schools. Isn't it high time there was some business blood transmitted into the veins of this Rip Van Winkle management.

President Roosevelt will feel far from being honored by having the camp for the Sunday sham battle of the Hawaiian National Guard named for him. Mr. Roosevelt is a high type of Christian gentleman and does not believe in such desecration of the Sabbath as is being committed in Hawaii today.

City government is the great crying need of Honolulu. With city government and local self-rule this city would make such giant strides forward that the surprise would be why any one had ever opposed a movement of so much value to Honolulu as the establishment of city government.

HAWAII'S AWFUL SHAME.

Strong as were the words of condemnation of the condition of the Insane Asylum by the grand jury, they did not convey one-half of the horrors of that institution; of the miserable rations provided for the inmates; of the poorly-equipped quarters; of the rotten and breaking-down buildings; and of the stenches and disease-breeding odors of the grounds. What opportunities are there for one laboring under a mind diseased to recover when he is fed with such food as the representative meal given to the inmates on Friday evening when a reporter for The Republican was present? Think of giving sick people a meal consisting of a small piece of pressed hash between one and two inches square, a small piece of bread between three and four inches square and a half a dozen overripe bananas. In meals where poi is furnished hard tack is the bread provided to accompany it. Is it to be wondered at that the number of recoveries of those who enter the Insane Asylum is so very small? Over the gates of the Asylum grounds should be placed in raised letters the immortal words from Dante: "All Hope Abandon Ye Who Enter Here."

Is it any wonder that the grand jury after visiting this Asylum for the Insane said of it:

"The buildings of the asylum are one-story frame affairs and consist of all wards for patients, an administration building, a cottage for the captains of the guard, and another for the guards, one for the accountants or nurses and a small lead house or morgue. The wards or dormitories consist of rooms with bare floor and walls, called cells, which in fact they are. They are usually furnished with a iron springless cot and bedding, though in many instances the mattresses are laid upon the floor, as there are not enough bedrooms to accommodate all the patients. Yet in some cases it is regarded advisable to limit the furnishing to a mattress, pillow and quilt."

Ward number one, known as the violent ward, consists of eighteen cells, all occupied. Its ventilation should be improved.

Ward number six has twenty cells, which are poorly ventilated and eight of them are without cots, mattresses being placed on the floor. Eighteen cells are available and there are seventeen men in the ward. The roof of this ward has been punctured by a rock from a quarry just. Ward number two is the oldest ward in the asylum. It is in a bad state of repair and though, as we were told, it has been condemned three times by different grand juries, it is still crowded with occupants. Its floors and porches and foundations are decayed and the building is unfit for its present occupancy. In this building are the men's dining room and the general kitchen from which the meals of the women patients are carried to them in baskets and are eaten by them on the grass in fair weather and otherwise on their ward porches, as their dining room has been turned into a dormitory owing to the crowded condition of their quarters.

The general kitchen is furnished with a good range, but otherwise its equipment is primitive, there being no steam-table, or any of the improved cooking appliances usually found in similar institutions in other States and Territories of the Union. The utensils are old and badly worn and for the most part the patients use old tomato cans, there being no other cups provided.

Ward number three has thirty-two cells, occupied by thirty-three patients. Here the floors are more or less rotten. The cells have overhead ventilation and the solid doors are fitted with a small grate.

Ward number four is the women's ward and has normal accommodations for nineteen patients, yet thirty-three women are housed there, many sleeping on the floors of the cells owing to the scarcity of cots. In this ward the ventilation is better than in some others, the ceiling being once work.

Ward number five is a private ward for paying patients and is not in use.

The bathing facilities for men is good. The women's quarters are provided with two tubs.

The drainage system of the place is to be condemned. North of the main enclosure is an open ditch which runs close to the men's sleeping quarters. In this ditch stands continually all the slop from the kitchen and the wash houses and the stench arising is most offensive. What runs off empties into a larger ditch which receives also the slops from the toilet house. The sewage from the men's closets empties into cess-pools, but the women's closets is built over a vault and the building itself needs repairs. A sanitary system of sewage should be installed and the health of the inmates be safeguarded from the danger of the stagnant ditches above described.

The patients numbered on the day of our visit 174 of whom 118 were men and 56 women. There is no work provided for the inmates except for a very few in the taro and garden patches and about the kitchen and wards. Neither are there any forms of amusement and there is no music, nor are there any appliances for physical exercise nor are outdoor games encouraged for either sex.

We would recommend that for every patient who is able to work at all, some employment, however light, be provided, and that rational amusements and physical exercises be introduced as far as practicable, so as to mitigate as far as possible the condition of the unfortunate inmates, who are deserving of the widest sympathy of our citizens and of the consideration of the government of the Territory.

Finally we would recommend to the attention of the honorable court and to the law making power of the Territory the propriety of changing the method now in vogue regarding commitments to the asylum. A magistrate on the certificate of a single doctor of medicine, should not commit any person to the Insane Asylum, and in all cases the patient should be produced in court, and we would suggest that a commission of at least three doctors, one of whom shall be a specialist in nervous diseases, pass upon the merits of every proposed commitment, before judgment be rendered in the case, and we further suggest that from time to time, a visiting commission of three well qualified physicians might well be appointed to visit the asylum to ascertain if all the inmates there were properly treated and rightly detained therein.

And who is to blame for this terrible condition of affairs? No one else but the Territorial administration. It is the custom in every State and Ter-

ritory in the Union for the Governor to visit every public institution two or three times a year, and yet, until he was compelled to interfere in the conflict between the Board of Health and the Superintendent of Public Works about the removal of the rock crusher from the Asylum grounds, Governor Dole never visited the Insane Asylum. Then when he did visit it, he did not make any investigation of the general condition of affairs there; he did not inspect the food provided nor inquire into the kind of meals furnished the inmates; he did not discover the foul drains about the buildings nor the rotten condition of the buildings themselves.

The Attorney General is at the head of the Police Department of the Territory, members of which take all people committed to the Asylum to the institution. He is also a member of the Board of Health, a body which has direct supervision of the Insane Asylum, and yet in all the time that he has been in office and directly responsible, in large part, for the conduct of the institution, the Attorney General has never been inside the Asylum grounds. Could worse neglect be imagined in connection with any public institution?

In all the insane hospitals of the States, and of the world, outside of Hawaii, it was long since recognized that the patients must be provided with the very best and most wholesome food. Broths, and good meats and vegetables and wholesome fruits are provided in abundance. An insane person is one with a mind diseased and how important for the restoration to health of that mind, that the body which sustains it should have good wholesome food and plenty of it.

The blame for the awful conditions at the Insane Asylum of Hawaii which are fully described in today's Republican rests upon the Administration of Governor Dole. It can rest nowhere else.

THEIR LOVE FOR THE NATIVE.

In connection with the efforts of the Territorial Land Commissioner to dispose of land belonging to the United States The Republican would call attention to Bulletin No. 95, issued by the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, for the year 1901, which shows that about a dozen cattle ranches on the Island of Hawaii, alone, control almost 900,000 acres of land, on which about 74,000 head of cattle are grazed. About 12 acres to one steer. Most of this is public land. It is generally estimated that a human family consists, on an average, of five persons, therefore there is allotted to each person on the 16-acre homestead plan the munificent domain of 3 1/5 acres. A bovine family of the same number enjoys 60 acres.

There has been so much admiration, by the official organ, of the homestead lease on the 999-year plan, designed with great care for the benefit of the "dear native," whom the organ loves so dearly, that it is well to learn how the native was treated by the kindly oligarchy during the years when it had a free hand. In the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands to the Legislature dated March 26, 1901, which was given as a reply to a resolution on the part of the House of Representatives requesting the Commissioner to furnish a report of "all land transactions made by him from 1890 to the present date," appears all the transactions under the 999-year lease, and it is about the only plan of entry in which the native Hawaiian figures conspicuously in the entire document of 80 pages. This report shows that from January 18th, 1897, to May 24th, 1898, 77 entries of homestead leases were made, embracing, altogether 1,048 21-100 acres; an average of 13 61-100 acres to each entryman. Estimating his family at five persons, it would amount to 2 72-100 acres for each person. Thus it will appear, by reasoning from effect to cause and from cause to effect, and taking into consideration that "figures don't lie," in what estimate the native Hawaiian and his family was held by the oligarchy. In other words: one good steer was considered as being worth about as much as five kanakas. In rating the malinali, it is evident he would not fare so well but there are no figures to prove "where he is at."

But here is the climax: In a paper presented by Mr. Knox, of Massachusetts to the House of Representatives, and which was signed by Governor Dole, (then in the transition period) in the first session of the 56th Congress, the following appears: "Upon the organization of the Republic of Hawaii the administration of the public lands was considered to involve economic and political questions of sufficient importance, together with the urgent matter of an ocean cable to the United States, to justify the calling of a special session of the legislature. In view of the possible

failure of the project of annexation to the United States it was deemed necessary to develop a citizen class, which should, by its conservatism, industry, and intelligent interest in public order, become a reliable support to the government of the Republic."

And what "economic and political questions" existed at that time? The natives refused to pay taxes as they were disfranchised. The oligarchy must have money. Who could furnish it? The corporations which wished to add to their land holdings. What can the administration give them in return? The public lands, and that seems to be what it is trying to do.

In its report on the night schools the grand jury only confirmed what every intelligent observer long ago noted; that ignorance and vice go hand in hand. There is no better means to restrain and curb vice in any city than night schools in the thickly populated centers, in the tenement districts, if you please. The closing of the night schools of Honolulu was an invitation for vice and crime to increase.

It takes more than theory and visionary plans to successfully conduct the management of a great educational system. The Territory of Hawaii is fast learning this fact at heavy cost.

To All of Which, We Say Amen.

From the *Hilo Tribune*. It is gratifying to note the unanimity with which all classes of our citizens outside of the present administration agree that Judge Gilbert F. Little of our Circuit Court would be an eminently satisfactory successor to Governor Dole. There should be a vacancy in the gubernatorial office. The *Tribune* is taking no part in the fight at this time, but is ready to back the proposition that the best material for any purpose is to be found on the Big Island of Hawaii and in Hilo. Judge Little is a superb, loyal and patriotic American, a lawyer and orator of cleverness and ability, a deep judgment and a shrewd tactician. His judgment of men and affairs is good. He is thoroughly acquainted with the issues and conditions both mainland and insular and no man better understands the political and economic needs of the Territory of Hawaii. His career has been of his own making and is the result of persistence and hard work. If the executive toga should fall upon his shoulders, it would mark the beginning of an era of political peace and harmony in these islands and the public business would be conducted with the interests of all the people and every district constantly in view.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON CONCERT COMPANY.

Dr. C. N. Thomas, the manager of the Boston Concert Company, has met some of the most prominent musical people in the last few days who earnestly hope that his brilliant company of artists will give a few entertainments in Honolulu on their way to Australia the latter part of November. Honolulu has frequently had a fine pianist, singer or violinist stop here in the past, but never an aggregation consisting of these artists, each capable of giving entire entertainments alone. Each of the three members of the Boston Concert Company is a star. Quite a few people have heard Cyrus Brookes Newman, the humorous impersonator, in California. All his recitations in a lighter vein are his own productions. In his line of work he is unique and original.

Lillian Norma, the mezzo-soprano, is at present in England, visiting with her brother-in-law, the owner and editor of the *Daily Herald*, Calgary, Canada. She simply is a treasure of similar tone wherever he appears.

"The Fantasia from Faust, by Wieniawski, was composed only for violinists of the instrument and these would do more than venture to look with awe at the music. The technical difficulties of this composition are apparent to the ordinary listener who regards himself holding his breath, as when some daring acrobat feat is in progress, until, with a sigh of relief, he finds the performer safe and sound on a solid platform, bowing his acknowledgments to the spectators. Double harmonies are followed by rapid chromatic passages, to be in turn succeeded by a recitative, which is rapid in their production as to leave the ear bewildered and the brain dizzy. And yet Professor Walther did more; he brought back delightful memories of Madame Albini in the garden scene and the voluptuous duet with Faust. This and Sarasate's transcription of the Romance and Gavotte from Mirren displayed the admirable technique of the violinist and roused the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm not often exhibited by an Anglo-Saxon audience."

THE NEILL SEASON.

The American stage has many war plays and plays dealing with incidents of the war of the rebellion, but never has there been one to equal "Barbara Frietche," in which James Neill and company will open their season here on November 9th. Never has there been one so consistently written one in which both the sentiments of the North and the South are treated with equal fairness, nor one which stirs the truest emotions of the human heart. The opening act is said to catch the audience, and its influence is felt through all the other acts. There are strong situations in every act, and a most effective climax in the last act, with the flag ends the play very dramatically. In spite of the tragedy of war, of Confederates and Federals, the under current of the play is a love story, and the characters are admirably contrasted, and the great part of this wonderful drama is the close attention of its audience to the final curtain.

Clyde Fitch, the author of "Barbara Frietche," is but 36 years of age. He has had more plays accepted than any other American dramatist. He considers the power of amusing the most essential quality in a play to insure success. He puts much emphasis upon a moral though it is careful not to let it be obvious. This advice from such an experienced, gifted, fortunate and prolific writer should be extremely valuable to young stage-actors in literature.

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CALL FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Members Very Dubious About Validity of the Call.

SENATOR BALDWIN PLAINLY MISLED

HE HAD NO AUTHORITY TO CALL A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

Was a Mistake—McCants Stewart's Statement of Case—Committee Disorganized On Account of Lack of a Competent Head.

The trouble with the Republican central committee is that it is about as disorganized as a herd of neat cattle without a bell-cow and a herdsman. Of course the call of Mr. Baldwin for a meeting Monday night has no more legal effect than would a like call of a man in Oklahoma. The facts of the matter are that the Republican central committee needs a new head. James A. Kennedy, the present head of the committee, has, from the beginning, proved himself to be a "knot on a stick," a figurehead, the focus of the downfall of the Republican party in the last campaign. As a committee leader he is nil. That is notorious.

It is of record that Mr. Kennedy sat in meetings, at which H. P. Baldwin presided, although he himself was the legal chairman. He did not know what to do or how to act, and Senator Baldwin charitably assisted the meetings out of unpleasant situations.

"I wrote out the call for the meeting of the central committee," said Vice Chairman T. McCants Stewart last night, "and sent it to Mr. Baldwin. In this action I was guided merely by precedent. The committee has not seemed to know which end it was standing on, and Mr. Baldwin has appeared at different times as the balance wheel. He issued the call for the meeting. I have nothing to say as to the legality of the order. It looks to me, however, that the whole committee is a bit mixed up."

Another question has arisen in regard to the meeting Monday night. The proposal is to increase the executive committee of the central committee from nine to eleven members. The opinion of eminent political and legal authorities is that the central committee cannot under any circumstances change the number of members of the executive committee without first obtaining authority from a regular Territorial convention. In the rules of the party, adopted by the last convention, this point is clearly set forth. It appears in the following report:

"We recommend that this convention shall proceed to appoint a Territorial central committee which shall consist of thirty members chosen from their respective election districts upon the nomination of their respective election districts in this convention, each district to be entitled to as many members on such committee as such district has representatives in the House of Representatives, who shall hold office until the next Territorial convention."

"We recommend that where any representative district is not represented in the Territorial central committee that the Territorial central committee shall appoint and name the members of the Territorial central committee for that district and who shall be residents of the district for which appointed."

"The Territorial central committee shall meet from time to time, elect such officers and promulgate such rules and regulations as it sees fit. It shall call all conventions and primaries and conduct the general campaign of the Republican party within the Territory and have general supervision of the affairs of the party."

"The chairman of said Territorial central committee shall appoint, upon the nomination of the members from their respective districts an executive committee to consist of nine members, as follows: The chairman of the Territorial central committee; from the first representative district, one; from the second representative district, one; from the third representative district, one; from the fourth representative district, two; from the fifth representative district, two; from the sixth representative district, one. A majority shall constitute a quorum of the executive committee."

The above rules were adopted unanimously.

"After the nomination of Col. Parker for Congress and his speech of acceptance, the Chairman of the convention announced that the next order of business was the selection of the Territorial central committee, which were to be elected under the rules adopted in the afternoon as quoted above. The respective districts having announced the names of the central committeemen, the stenographic report of the convention proceedings shows the following:

"A. G. M. Robertson of the Fourth District moved that the names read be the central committee of the Republican party of Hawaii until the next convention. The motion was carried and the chair announced that the above-named persons would constitute such committee."

The facts, as they were themselves out, show that Mr. Baldwin was innocently misled into calling the meeting for Monday night. Owing to the lack

of a head to the committee he had been in the habit of directing its affairs. Mr. Stewart was misled from the same cause.

In the meanwhile J. A. Kennedy is out of town at a critical juncture, and the committee is befuddled as to a proper rule of action in the important business before it. It may not be surprising tomorrow night that the office of chairman will be declared vacant and either Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Stewart be selected to fill the important office. The names slated for membership in the executive committee are: From the Fourth District, Colonel J. W. Jones; from the Fifth District, Frank Archer, John Lane or F. T. P. Waterhouse.

The Ever Erring. Agents of the Globe Navigation Company, now in this city, positively deny the statement made in a morning paper to the effect that the steamer Meteor's return to Honolulu was considered doubtful. It is stated most emphatically that the Meteor as well as the two sister ships, Tampico and Eureka, will sail regularly from Seattle each month the deductions of an erroneous morning paper to the contrary notwithstanding.

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